Western Carolinian.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By PHILO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

DIVERSITY.

ON DEATH.

Some have styled this certain, but at most times unwelcome visiter, the King of Terrors, when he might with less impropriety, have been termed the terror of Kings. The poet has lent his fictions, the painter his colors, the orator his tropes to pourtray death as a grand destroyer, the enemy, the prince of phantoms and of shades. But, can he be called the destroyer, who for a perishable state he gives us that which is eternal? Can he be styled the enemy, who is the best friend only of the best, who never deserts them at their utmost need, and whose friendship proves the most valuable to those who live the longest? Can he be termed the prince of phantoms and of shades, who destroys that which is transient and temporary, to establish that which alone is real and fixed? and what are the mournful escutcheons, the sable trophies, and the melancholy insignia, with which we surround him—the sepulcural gloom, the mouldering carcase, and the slimy worm? These, indeed, are the idle fears and empty terrors not of the dead, but of the living. The dark domain of death we dread indeed to enter, but we ought rather to dread the ruggedness of the roads that lead to it. But if they are rugged, they are short; and it is only those that are smooth that are wearisome and long. But perhaps he summons us too soon from the feast of life. Be it so; if the exchange be not for the better, it is not his fault, but our own; or he summons us late—the call is rather a reprieve than a sentence; for who would wish to set at the board when he can no longer partake of the banquet, or to live on to pain, when he has long been dead to pleasure? Tyrants can sentence their victims to death, but how much more dreadful would be their power could they sententce them to life? Life is the gaoler of the soul in this filthy prison, and its only deliverer is Death: what we call life is journey to Death, and what we call death is a passport to Life. True wisdom thanks Death for what he takes, and still more for what he brings. Let us, therefore, like sentinels, be ready, because we are uncertain, and calm because we are prepared. There is nothing formidable about death but the consequences of it: and these we ourselves can regulate and control. The shortest life is long enough if it leads to a better, and the longest is too short if it do not.

THE FALL OF THE LEAF.

It is well for man that he is often reminded of the uncertainty of mortal life, and that every thing borne upon the stream of Time, soon passeth away, and is seen no more on earth forever. Landscape scenery, at one and the same view, not unfrequently exhibits the mellow foliage of Autumn, the luxuriancy of Summer, and the garniture of Spring: like the family group, possessing within its favored circle the various stages of youth, manhood and age, it presents to a contemplative mind, no unmeaning nor uninstructive picture. Even the Chrysalis and the Butterfly, ephemeral as they are, impart a moral lesson; nor, particularly at this season of the year, is *the Fallen leaf*, in the mute eloquence of its brief history, swiftly swept away, as it is, by the passing winds, a less impressive monitor. It tells us that on earth, there is no perennial Spring; that Autumn has come, the Summer is past, and that Winter is hastning on apace:

"Dreary Winter, that shuts the scene."

A sixty gun ship was launched at Philadelphia on Thursday. She was built for a gentleman in New-York, who, it is understood, intends her for the South American or Greek market.

EATING.

Every animal eats as much as he can procure and as much as he can hold. A cow eats but to sleep, and sleeps to eat; and not content with eating all day long, 'twice it slays the slain and eats its dinner o'er again.' A whale swallows ten million of living shrimps at a draught; a nurseling canary bird eats its own bulk in a day, and a caterpillar eats five hundred times its weight before it lies down to rise up a butterfly. The mite and the maggot eat the very world in which they live, they nestle and build in their own roast beef; and the hyena for want of better eats himself. Yet a maggot has not the gout, and a whale is not subject to sciatica. Nor does captain Lyon inform us that an Esquimaux is troubled with the tooth-ache, dyspepsia or hysterics, though he eats ten pounds of seal and drinks a gallon of oil at a meal, and though his meals last as long as his meat. But as eating is said to produce diseases, which of all the nosology would be absent from the carcase of Capt. Cochrane's Siberian friend, who ate forty pounds of meat, with 20 pounds of rice per ridge, at a sitting.

MILCH COW.

At the Worcester Cattle show, Gov. Lincoln offered for exhibition three half Denton Cows, one of them particularly noticed as an extraordinary animal of her kind. She has often given from 24 to 27 quarts of milk per day, of excellent quality, yielding a large proportion of cream. The least quantity of milk given by her in one day during the summer drought, on grass feed only, was 13 quarts! The Committee considered her the most valuable milch cow ever exhibited in Massachusetts. A cow offered by Capt. Thos. B. Caton, was a valuable animal. From the 19th of April to the 8th of October, she has supplied a family of seven, five of which are children, with milk, and there have been sold from her, besides, eleven hundred and thirteen quarts, amounting to forty-four dollars and fifty-two cents.

FROM THE ALBANY DAILY ADVERTISER.

ALBANY ALE.

The Ale, or Strong Beer, brewed in this city, we believe has obtained more celebrity than that produced in any other place in the United States. We infer this from the immense quantity annually brewed, and the extent of shipments made to southern ports. It is to be regretted, that among the statistical facts directed to be gathered by the marshals while taking the census, this important item of domestic economy should have been overlooked.

In this city there are five extensive breweries, one of which is probably the largest in the union. It is owned by Messrs. Fidler and Taylor. The building is 222 feet 8 inches, by 66 feet 8 inches, and 250 barrels of beer per day can be turned out. The supply of water is drawn through a leaden pipe from the river, a distance of 1450 feet, by means of a pump worked by a steam engine of six horse power; which engine also turns a mill for grinding the malt, and works the machinery for meshing. The establishment, including malt houses and cooper's shops attached to it, keeps in constant employ from eighty to a hundred workmen. The proprietors calculate on brewing 35,000 barrels this season.

A FAT PIDGEON.

A lady who had been a long while under the care of a London physician, was advised by him to visit Bath, and her attentive friend furnished her with a letter of introduction to a no less able practitioner at that place. The lady, with true feminine curiosity, stimulated not a little by a natural wish to know his real opinion of her case, so far violated the laws of honour as to break the seal—when she found, to her utter dismay, the letter, of which she was the bearer, to be as follows:

"My dear friend: I send you a fine fat pigeon, whom I have well plucked, and who will bear more plucking. Pray make the most of her. Yours, ever."

From this letter, laconic as it was, the lady derived more benefit than from all the prescriptions of her physician; for instead of going to be *plucked*, she staid quietly at home, abandoned doctors and medicine, and with the letter, sent a ready-plucked pigeon to the physician at Bath.

FRUIT TREES.

The new method of raising fruit trees by planting the Scions, is a great desideratum in the art of obtaining choice fruit. It has many advantages over grafting, because it is more expeditious, and requires no stalk or tree. They may be planted where they are required to stand; and the labour of one man for one day will be sufficient to plant out enough for a large orchard, after the scions are obtained. The method of preparing the plant is as follows: Take the scions as for engrafting, and at any time after the first of February, and till the buds begin to grow considerably, and dip each end of the shoot in melted pitch or wax, rosin and tallow, and bury it in the ground, the buds uppermost, whilst the body lies in a horizontal position, and at the depth of two or three inches. We are informed that trees obtained in this way will bear in three or four years from the time of planting. We have no doubt of the practicability of this method of raising fruit. Dr. Page, of this village, planted about twenty scions of different kinds of pears, the middle of last month, two of which are now in blossom at the surface of the ground, and appear flourishing! The composition he used was melted shoemaker's wax.

Oswego (N. Y.) paper.

THE "ANCIENT DOMINION."

During the civil war between Charles the First and Parliament, Richard Lee and Sir Walter Berkeley, being royalists, kept Virginia to allegiance; so that, after the death of the king, Cromwell was obliged to send some ships of war and troops to reduce it: Berkley and Lee, not being able to resist this force, but yet refusing allegiance to Cromwell, brought the commander of the squadron to a treaty, in which Virginia was styled an "*independent dominion.*" This treaty was ratified in England, as made with an independent state. While Charles the Second was at Breda, in Flanders, Richard Lee hired a Dutch ship, and went over to the king, to know whether he could protect the colony, if it returned to its allegiance to him:—but finding no support could be obtained, he returned to Virginia, and remained quiet until the death of Cromwell. Upon this event, he, with the assistance of Sir Wm. Berkeley, contrived to get Charles proclaimed "King of England, France, Scotland, Ireland and Virginia," two years before he was restored to the throne of his ancestors; In gratitude for the this loyalty, after the restoration, Charles ordered the arms of Virginia to be added to those of England, France, Scotland, and Ireland, with the motto "En dat Virginia quantam." After the union of England and Scotland, the arms of Virginia were quartered with those of England, and, with the motto "En dat Virginia quartam." The author has in his possession an old volume of Colonial Laws of Virginia, printed in England, in the title page of which is the representation of the arms of England, France, Ireland, and Virginia quartered, with the motto "En dat Virginia quartam." Hence the title of "Ancient Dominion" has been given to Virginia.

THE FINEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

A schoolmaster in Paris wished to prove that he was the finest person in the world. He argued thus:—Europe is the finest quarter of the world; France the finest country in Europe; Paris is the finest town in France; the University is the finest place in Paris; my room is the finest in the University; I'm the finest in my room. *Ergo*, I'm the finest person in the world.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

The second annual exhibition of *American manufactures* under the suspices and direction of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, commenced on the 6th ult. at the Masonic Hall in that city. It is said that a more brilliant display of finished and elegant fabrics has never been witnessed in this country. The cloths, cassimeres, flannels, cotton goods, and even some silks, the cabinet ware, and in fine, all the articles exhibited, appeared to equal, in texture, ingenuity and workmanship, any ever imported into the United States.

A Liverpool paper mentions that American bills drawn on that place for a million of dollars, had been returned under protest in one vessel.

By a census taken this season, of the City of *New-York*, it is found that it contains 170,000 inhabitants. Increase since 1820, near 40,000.

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Allemong & Locke*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to come forward, and make immediate payment; and those who have any demands will present them for payment.

The business of the firm will be settled by Ezra Allemong, who is authorized to make settlements and grant discharges.

EZRA ALLEMONG,
GEORGE LOCKE.

Salisbury, July 1, 1825. 65

EZRA ALLEMONG

Returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favors, and informs them that he has purchased the

Stock of Merchandize

of Allemong & Locke, which is now very complete, having just received a fresh supply from Charleston, and which he offers for sale upon the most reasonable terms, at the stand formerly occupied by Allemong & Locke, at the north corner of the court-house. The favors of those who patronize him will be thankfully acknowledged—they may depend, that every exertion on his part will be used to give general satisfaction.

TO FARMERS.

A Valuable Tract of Land

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a *Plantation* situated in Buncombe county, about 12 miles south west of [illegible] Hommany. It contains between 7 and 800 acres; 130 of which is cleard, and now under cultivation; the balance is all well timbered, and a considerable portion of it of an excellent quality. There is on the primises, two dwelling Houses, and two Barns, &c.; and from its local situation, would suit to be divided into two *Farms*. The advantages attached to this *Farm*, are, perhaps, not exceeded by any in this country; it having a good outlet to an excellent summer range for stock, an excellent mill-seat, on a stream that runs through the land, that affords at all seasons of the year a sufficient supply of water for both a grist and saw mill.

It will be sold very low, and for the greater part of the price, a credit of one, two, and three years will be given, and possession had immediately. For further particulars, appy to the subscriber, living in Asheville.

SAM'L. CHUNN.

Asheville, N. C. Oct. 28th, 1825. 5t87

MANAGERS' OFFICE.

(By Authority of the State of New-York.)

SPLENDID LOTTERY,

TO be drawn in the City of New-York, on the 4th of January, 1826, and finished in five minutes. 45 Numbers—6 Ballots to be drawn, each ticket having 3 *Numbers in combination*. J. B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE, *managers*.

SCHEME OF THE

New-York State Literature Lottery,

CLASS 3, FOR 1826.

1 prize of	$100,000 is		$100,000
1	do.	50,000	50,000
1	do.	20,000	20,000
1	do.	10,500	10,500
2	do.	5,000	10,000
4	do.	2,500	10,000
10	do.	2,000	20,000
39	do.	1,000	39,000
78	do.	500	39,000
468	do.	100	46,800
4,446	do.	50	222,300
5,051 Prizes,			$567,600
9,139 Blanks.			

Less than 2 *Blanks to a prize.*

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$50	*Quarters,*	$12 50
Halves,	25	*Eigths,*	6 25

This is the most magnificent Scheme that has ever been offered for the patronage of the friends of Lottery adventure in America. The small number of Tickets, and the unexampled demand for them, is a sufficient warrant, that there will not be a chance left, for weeks before the day fixed for the drawing, and that the price of Tickets will shortly rise to 60 dollars.

☞ Gentlemen are therefore requested, to be early in their application, as all orders actually mailed before the rise, will be entitled to be supplied at the present rates.

*** Notes of the Bank of the U. States and its Branches, and, generally, the Notes of all Banks that pay specie, received at par.

Also, Mercantile Drafts at sight, on any of the large Cities, and Prize Tickets received freely in payment.

All Letters to be post-paid.

The Mails may be relied on as being perfectly safe for all remittances.

YATES & M'INTYRE,

10wt89 *Washington City.*

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law. JAMES I. LONG, *Ex'r.*

Dec. 24. 1824. 41

An Elegant Pannel GIG

IS offered For Sale: it is nearly new, and is believed to be as substantially constructed, and as handsomely and fashionably finished, as any *GIG* in this part of the country. It will be sold low, and payments made accommodating. For further particulars, inquire of the Printer of this paper. [76] *Salisbury, Oct.* 3, 1825.

Sheriffs' Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at the printing-office.

Entry takers' warrants,

For sale at this Office.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Wesley Reynolds & Co. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

ROBERT HAMILTON.
WESLEY REYNOLDS.

The subscriber having purchased the whole interest in the late firm of Wesley Reynolds & Co. returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favors, and begs leave to inform them that he will keep a regular supply of *MERCHANDIZE*, as heretofore, at his store, near the east corner of the Court-House, in Statesville. WESLEY REYNOLDS.

Statesville, Oct. 22, 1825. 3mt94

NOTICE.

THE Co Partnership of the subscribers, heretofore carried on in the name of BENJAMIN HAMMET, is this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the said concern, will make payment to either of the subscribers; and it is expected that payment will be made with the *present crop*, as it is necessary to close the affairs of the concern as early as possible. Should there be any unsettled accounts against the concern, they are requested to be rendered in without delay.

BENJAMIN HAMMET,
JOHN ROBINSON.

Charleston, October 1, 1825. 4t85

NOTICE.

TO close the concern of *Reinhardt, Bowen & Co.* we will proceed to sell, at public sale, [illegible] next, the whole in said store, consisting of a general assortment of *Merchandize* selected for the season, lately purchased; and continue the sale, from day to day, until all is sold. At the same time, the *House and Lot*, formerly occupied as a *Public House* by Noah Hampton, Esq. (with all the furniture, principally new, and in good order,) which is known as the best and most convenient stand in said village, for a store and public house; also, several front and back lots; Horses, wagon, an experienced Ostler, a likely Woman and Child, several small tracts of *Land* near the village, one of which has on it some good meadow land.

Terms: for the House and Lands, a credit of one and two years will be given; for all the balance of the property, twelve months; notes, with approved security, will, in every instance, be required. The goods will be sold in lots, to suit purchasers. M'BEE & REINHARDT,
Surviving Copartners.
ROBERT G. TWITTY,
Executor.

October 17*th*, 1825.

Persons having claims against the firm, or Joseph Bowen, are requested to present them, legally attested; all those indebted are requested to make payment.

M'BEE & REINHARDT,
Agts. ROBERT G. TWITTY.

NOTICE.

ON the Tuesday of the Court of Iredell county in February next, all the remaining unsold lots in the town of Statesville, will be sold at the court-house in Statesville. Persons claiming lots for which the deeds have not been recorded and registered, are notified, that unless they produce their titles on or before that day, the lots claimed by them will also be sold. Six months credit will be given on all purchases under one hundred dollars; and twelve months for all purchases above that amount. Purchasers must give bond and approved security.

ABSALOM K. SIMONTON,
MICHAEL RICKART,
WESTLEY REYNOLDS,
ROBERT WORKE,
JOHN H. M'LAUGHLIN,
Commissioners.

3mt91 *September* 28, 1825.

Factorage and Commission

BUSINESS.

THE subscribers continue the *FACTORAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS*, as usual, on Edmondston's wharf, and solicit a continuance of the liberal support they have heretofore had from their country friends. They may rely upon the strictest attention and punctuality to their business. Moderate cash advances will be made on all consignments, on receiving Receipts or Bills of Lading for Produce shipped to their address.

All those who are indebted to the subscribers, or to our JOHN ROBINSON, are expected to make payment the ensuing season.

JOHN ROBINSON & CO.

Charleston, Sept. 27. 1825. 3mt93

William C. Dukes

HAS commenced the *FACTORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS*, and as he will devote his time *exclusively* to the interest of those who may favor him with their business, he cherishes a hope, that he will be able to render every satisfaction.

Orders addressed to him at the Counting House of Messrs. JOHN ROBINSON & Co. (Edmondston's Wharf) will be promptly attended to—and to whom correspondents are solicited to refer.

September 24. 185

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken the Brick Store lately occupied by Mr. A. Rice, next door to Mr. Charles O'Neale, in King street, intends continuing the same line of business as heretofore, and hopes for a continuance of his former customers, as they may rely on the strictest attention and punctuality to their business. For the purpose of winding up the concern of Mr. ROBINSON and himself, and keeping his business distinct, he will carry it on under the firm of *B. HAMMET & CO.*

BENJAMIN HAMMET.

☞ In withdrawing my connexion in business with Mr. BENJAMIN HAMMET, I cannot, consistent with my feelings, but express my entire satisfaction with his conduct. Mr. H. has lived with me as Clerk and Co-Partner, for upwards of *eleven years*; in the whole time I have ever found him attentive and of the strictest integrity, and recommend a continuance of the public support he has hitherto received.

JOHN ROBINSON.

Charleston, Oct 8. 4t84

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Silas Richard, Capt. Holdridge, which arrived at New York on the 27th Oct. English papers were received at the office of the Commercial Advertiser of as late a date as the 28th Sept.

The only political intelligence of importance is a confirmation, through various channels, and particularly by accounts received at Constantinople from Smyrna, of the reports of the defeat and retreat of Ibrahim Pacha. These accounts state that Ibrahim being reinforced by a corps under Mussein Bey, undertook a second expedition against Napoli di Romania. On his approach, the Greeks, by a solemn act, implored the protection of England. Ibrahim, disconcerted at this unexpected measure, demanded an explanation of Com. Hamilton, the commander of the English squadron. Before he could, however, obtain an answer, the Greeks, who were in a most critical situation, driven on by despair, made a sudden attack upon the dispirited Arabs, and after a sanguinary contest, Ibrahim Pacha was compelled to fall back on Tripolitza. It is also stated that great consternation had been produced at Constantinople by a report "that the squadron of the United States had arrived off Hydra and taken possession of the Island of Porros, situated opposited to Hydra." It would be an idle waste of time to say that this report was entirely destitute of foundation.

The intelligence from Spain represents that ill fated country to be in a state of anarchy and confusion. Every exertion to crush [illegible] manifested, proves abortive. The insurrection of Bessieres has been followed by that of Gen. Clomboin Valencia, and of Gen. Locho in La Mancha. Ortiguela in the province of Buogos, and a chief in the province of Grenada, are also in open rebellion, and have proclaimed Charles V. Alarm, and terror, and violence, prevail throughout the whole kingdom.

GREECE.

The following is an extract from a long letter, written by Dr. Howe, a young American in the service of Greece, dated at "Hydra, July 13, 1825." We have before published extracts from letters written by the same gentleman; and have taken occasion to recommend the information contained in them, to our readers, as entitled to greater credit than news from that county through any other channel. This letter does not contain so late intelligence from Greece as we have otherwise received; but what we have, we may depend upon as authentic.

"In my letters of the 8th and 22d June, I had given you an account of the public proceedings of Greece, which I had intended for the good of our country, as you are so entirely ingnorant in America of every thing relating to affairs here: and I wished you to make the most important facts public, in any manner you choose—but as I think those letters are lost I shall give you a rapid summary of what I there detailed at length. I told you of the capture of Navarina by the Turks, and their strict observance of all the terms of capitulation; of their advance upon, and successive destruction of the towns of Nice and Calamata; of the entire dispersion of the Greek army; and the universal discontent of the country, which made the people demand that Colocotroni should be set at liberty, and made generalissimo, which was done.—Immediately after, followed that fine affair at Modon, where Micales burnt 2 frigates, 5 corvettes, and a number of small vessels, in all 23. Immediately after the fall of Navarina, Fletcher, the minister of interior, advanced with about 1000 men to Smell Hill, to endeavour to cover the provinces of Arcadia; in a day or two the Turks advanced against his position, and entirely cut off his army, leaving the brave fellow dead on the spot. Fletcher was a priest, but among the first to rise against the Turks, and during the whole revolution had distinguished himself by his bold and active exertions; he enriched himself much; and his talents procured him the place of minister of interior, in despite of the vileness of his moral character.

On the 2d of June the fleet from Constantinople consisting of 100 sail, followed by a division of the Greek fleet, appeared off Hydra, on which an attack was expected, and all preparations made for an obstinate defence. But on the 5th the Greeks attacked the enemy with their fire ships, burnt two frigates, drove two others ashore, and destroyed several corvetts and transports. This bold stroke and decided advantage, so weakened and scattered the enemy's fleet, that they bore away for Suda, where lay also the Alexandrian fleet. Here the Greeks blockaded them for a month, when they made an attempt to come out, but were driven back with the loss of one large corvette, but they took advantage of a gale of wind which had dispersed the Greeks, and ran out to sea. After the destruction of Nice and Calamata, Ibrahim Pacha scoured all Arcadia, and then came on boldly, and as the Greeks thought blindly to Leondari, where he was met by Colocotroni, who immediately succeeded in cutting off a division of his army, and enclosing them for two days in a defile; but on the third day, another division making a detour, came to the assistance of the first; an engagement ensued, in which the Greeks were worsted, inasmuch as the enemy extricated themselves.

Leondari was then taken; the route lay open to Trippolizza; the distance was but five hours, and nothing could stop the progress of the enemy; it then remained for the Greeks to show themselves worthy of their name. Now Trippolizza was by far the largest and richest town in the Morea, and was always the Turkish capital; situated in the centre of the country, surrounded by mountains, it seemed a rallying point, and one that could not be taken; but when the inhabitants found that the enemy were advancing upon it in such power, that their walls could not resist the cannon, and that they would be unable to retake it if the enemy got possession, they gave the order for its destruction—the torch was applied, the walls were levelled, and in three hours, the rich and populous Trippolizza, was left a smoking ruin, and a heap of ashes.

On the 12th of June died Gen. Ulysses, or Odysseus; he had been taken prisoner by the troops of government, and confined in a high tower, he attempted to make his escape, by letting himself down with a rope which broke, and precipitated him from an immense height upon the rocks below. In him, Greece has lost one of her bravest, but most dangerous sons; the fact of his guilt cannot be questioned, and by his death the tumults of Attica are hushed.

July 14—News from the Morea better and better; it grows certain that Ibrahim Pacha is in great trouble; he has made several ineffectual attempts to escape from the plains of Trippolizza, but has been prevented by the Greeks, who to the number of 15,000, fill the passes. Four days since, they cut off 100 horses, with provisions destined for his camp.

S. G. HOWE.

FROM CARTHAGENA AND PERU.

Bogota papers to the 18th September, and Carthagena to the 1st instant, have been received at the office of the Federal Gazette, Baltimore.

General Bolivar was still in Upper Peru, but was expected to return to Lima.

General Rodil still holds out in the Castle of Callao, and it was believed would do so for some months to come.—It appears that on the 29th of July, the British frigates Briton and Tartar visited Callao, and their commanders, Sir M. Maxwell and Captain Brown, were permitted by General Rodil to land and enter the castle, where they were splendidly entertained at "a breakfast of three courses." The table was said to have been crowded with every description of fresh stock, and the choicest wines. The water used by the garrison was found to be of excellent quality, and all seemed to enjoy good health. The troops to the number of 1,000, (as Captain Brown supposed) were well dressed, and appeared in fine health and spirits. General Rodil was in daily expectation of despatches from Spain, and had positively refused all offers to treat with the Patriots. He kept up the hopes of his troops by propagating stories of the success of the Spanish arms in Upper Peru, &c.

Independence of Brazil Acknowledged.

NEW YORK, OCT. 29.

By the arrival of the schooner Fox, in 24 days from Pernambuco, we have received a copy of the treaty, dated on the 29th of August, agreed to between the King of Portugal and the Emperor of the Portuguese dominions in the Brazils: it had been concluded under the auspices of Sir Charles Stuart, who had been sent from Lisbon by the King of Portugal to make arrangements between the two countries. The copy of the treaty is in the Portuguese language, and contains the preliminaries of the recogniton of Brazilian independenee. The most important part of the document is the article which continues the establishment of the same commercial relations which have heretofore been observed between the two countries, mentioning specifically that the duties shall he reciprocal, and at 15 per cent.

There appears, however, in this document, a very singular reservation, which is contained in the first and second articles of the treaty. While the King of Portugal establishes the independence of Brazil, and allows his son Don Pedro to adopt the title of Emperor, he stipulates that he himself is also to enjoy the same title. Another article stipulates that the King of Portugal is to take every means of re-uniting the Portuguese colonies in South America with the Brazilian empire

The treaty is signed by the following parties: Charles Stuart, Louis Jose Carvalhoe Mello, Barras de Stanto Amaro, Francisco Vilello Barbossa. *Nat. Adv.*

N. M. Rothschild, of London, the great Loan Contractor with the European and Brazilian Governments, and his four brothers, are said to be worth more than 10,000,000*l.* sterling, equal to nearly *fifty millions of Dollars.*

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION,

Recently held in the city of New-York, is said to have been the largest assembly of the kind that has ever convened in this country. It was visited by the right Rev. Bishop Croes of New-Jersey, and the right rev. Bishop Brownell of Connecticut. The number of clergy who were present as members or visiters, was between 80 and 90, and the lay-delegates about the same number. Among the most interesting and affecting incidents of the convention, was the meeting between Bishop Hobart and his clergy and the lay representatives of his diocese. Under such circumstances of deep interest and feeling, the Bishop delivered an address to the convention, which was heard with great and lively attention.

The Philadelpia Gazette states that the work on the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, which had been suspended on account of the disagreement between the stockholders and the contractor, Mr. John Randal, has been let to new contractors on more profitable terms, and resumed.

CAMDEN, OCT. 29.

Pursuant to notice, the citizens of Camden met at the Court-house on the 15th inst, and selected John Doby, esq. Major John Cantey, Dr. Wm. Whitaker, Joseph Patterson, esq. and Capt. John Fletcher, to attend Col. A. Blanding in his route to discover the most elegible situation for a road to pass through this and other districts, to the North Carolina line.—*Gaz.*

IRON, in South-Carolina.

We are gratified to learn that a company has been formed in the city of New York, headed by an enterprizing gentleman of capital, to establish Iron Works on a large scale in South Carolina, with a view of manufacturing iron for the northern market. Extensive purchases have been made on Broad river, including the works of Jacob Stroup, Esq. of York district, where the principal works will be located. The iron can be transported to Charleston by boats descending Broad River, passing through four canals, on which there are 26 locks. The falls passed by these locks amount to 202 feet. We hail this enterprise as promising great benefit to our state, and as evidencing the utility of our internal improvements. We most heartily wish all engaged in it full and complete success.

Columbia Telescope.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

We hear, with much satisfaction, that a gentleman who has long been distinguished in a neighbouring State, as an accomplished and successful teacher, has it in contemplation to establish, in Pennsylvania, a seminary of learning similar to that of Capt. Patridge. His object is to devote himself to the instruction of a limited number of pupils in those classical and general studies with which he is so familiar, and, by associating with him an able professor of the military attainments in such manner as to preserve the former, their natural and just preponderance in an education not exclusively military.

SOUTH CAROLINA COTTON.

The Committee appointed to ascertain the damage sustained by the cotton crop on Port Royal and Paris islands, have reported, that 4978 acres were planted, and that the average product will be only 30 lbs. to an acre. Assuming 125 lbs. as an average crop, they compute the deficiency the present season at 1417 bags.

MADAME JOHNSON.

In addition to the particulars which the morning and evening papers have contained of this lady's ascension, we have learnt the following from an authentic source: When she descended in the salt water marsh, there was no one present but a young man, Mr. Rapelye, who had not left his mowing. The pond in which the basket fell was deep, and Madame Johnson was up to her neck in water. She was much exhausted. Mr. R. assisted her out, and after some minutes she was able to talk. The first words she uttered were, "where is my hat?—is my hat safe?" She then expressed her desire that no injury should be done to the balloon. Two black men who had come to her assistance, had however torn a hole, and "squeezed out the damn'd stuff," as they termed it, or words to that effect. Madame Johnson was completely wet, but after she had changed her dress at Mr. Wyckoff's, she talked with great vivacity, shewed the note for $200, which she carried with her and told them she had three children, the oldest of which was blind.

N. Y. Courier.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

A proposition is made in Philadelphia, by Messrs. John Haviland and P. A. Brown, to build an Arcade, on the ground occupied by Judge Tilghman, fronting on Chesnut street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, 109 feet wide and 150 deep. The expense is estimated at 150,000 dollars, to be divided into shares of 100 dollars each. The investment, it is calculated, will yield an annual income of $26,000, being upwards of 17 per cent.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Advices from Fort Atkinson, of September 21st ult. state the arrival of the Commissioners, General ATKINSON and Major O'FALLON, at that place, on the 19th of September, after having fully accomplished the object of their mission.

It will be recollected that these gentlemen were appointed under an act of Congress, of the 26th of May, 1824, to negociate treaties of trade and friendship with the Indians beyond the Mississippi; and for which, exclusive of the cost of the military escort, $10,000 were appropriated.

It appears that treaties have been made with the Poncais, Tetons, Yanatons, Angallallas, Saones, and Hunkpapas—all tribes of the Sioux; with the Chayennes, the Ricaras, the Mandans, Minitarees, and the Crow nation.

The commissioners ascended as high as the Two Thousand Mile Creek, which is about 30 miles above where the Yellow Stone enters the Missouri.

At Fort Atkinson, they treated with the Mahans, Ottas, Missouris, and Panis. This last division of their labours was performed, it is believed, by the 5th instant, after which the Commissioners were to come down to St. Louis, and report to the Executive.

Governor CASS arrived at Detroit, on the 13th instant, from *Prairie du Chien*, where he had been attending, as joint Commissioner with Gen. CLARK, in holding treaties of peace and friendship with, and settling animosities among, the various Tribes of Indians in that quarter, in all of which the Commissioners have been successful.

This was truly a mission of peace; humanity called loudly for it. The call was obeyed, and the great work has been accomplished—whilst the unfortunate tribes who have been waging such constant and bloody wars upon each other, grateful for the interposition of their Great Father, and his Great Council, have returned to their homes, or to their hunting grounds, with their calumets lit, and smoking, happy to know that no foe lurks in their paths, and no death attends upon their steps to alarm their fears or keep their vigilance awake. May this peace long continue! It is no less important to the Indians than honorable to the government which planned, and the Commissioners who executed, this work of mercy.—*ib.*

THE FRIGATE BRANDYWINE.

The report which has been widely and industriously circulated that the Brandywine had proved unseaworthy, and that eight feet water had been found in her hold before it was discovered that she leaked, is too improbable to require a serious refutation. The Editors of the National Journal, minutely detail their reasons for rejecting this idle and ridiculous story. They state, that the pumps on board our men-of-war are regularly sounded every hour, which would of course render it impossible for eight feet of water to accumulate without its being known; and they clearly prove that the oakum could not have washed out, because the "ship is coppered one foot above the deep water line." Independently of these circumstances, they publish a letter from Com. Morris to the Navy Department, dated Sept. 25th, in lat 47, lon. 27, when nearly two-thirds of the voyage was completed, in which he mentions that "the ship appears to sail well, but that he had not had sufficient opportunity to ascertain her various good qualities." There is not the slightest intimation in the letter that the frigate leaked, or was not seaworthy. *Rich. Whig.*

Kentucky.—The two courts of appeals were sitting at Frankfort! What is to be the end of this unprecedented state of things? The acts of one of these *must* become null and void. *Niles' Reg.*

The population of the city of Albany, (State of Newyork,) is 15,974 persons; consisting of 7,799 males, and 8,175 females. Of this number, 1403 are subject to militia duty, and 2548 are qualified to vote. There are 817 aliens. The number of paupers is 132; of persons of colour 788. In 1820 the city numbered but 12,500, or thereabouts; so that the increase in a little less than five years has been nearly one third.

Communities.—A community, in imitation of Mr. Owen's, has been established in Green county, Ohio. They have purchased the "Yellow Spring" tract (from which they derive their name) of upwards of 800 acres for $8000, and are rapidly improving it. They intend to set up all kinds of mechanical trades, some of which are commenced, and also factories.—Their number is not to exceed 2,000.

Number of Grains of Corn in a Bushel.

An English farmer has given the following as the result of an experiment to ascertain the weight and number of a Winchester bushel of each of the undermentioned sorts of grain—

	Wheat in lbs.	*No. in grains.*
Wheat,	62	550,000.
Barley,	52½	520,000.
Oats,	32	1,260,000.
Poplar peas,	64	110,000.
Horse beans,	64	37,000.

Gen. JACKSON IN TENNESSEE.

MR. WHITE: In your paper of the 1st. inst. you state that a preamble and resolution, setting forth the claims of Gen. Jackson to the office of President of the U. S. at the next election, has passed both branches of the Tennessee Legislature, with but one dissenting vote; will you now oblige me, and many of your other subscribers, by publishing the speech of Mr. Fletcher, (the reputed author of the "*Political Horse Race,*") previous to the adoption of the preamble and resolutions. Q?

The following is Mr. Fletcher's speech, alluded to in the above note of our correspondent "Q."

"Mr. Speaker: It is my intention to vote not only in favor of the resolutions now under consideration, but also to contribute my humble mite towards the accomplishment of the great leading object therein sought to be obtained. But whilst I make this declaration of my present intent, and of my future course, I will not refrain from an avowal, equally candid, that during the recent Presidential contest Mr. Crawford was the man of my choice. It is true that we sometimes imbibe partialities we know not why, and embrace prejudices we know not how; yet sure I am, that I did not espouse his cause, without first satisfying, at least myself, that he possessed in an exalted degree, all those qualities both of the head and heart, calculated to render him adequately qualified to a faithful and enlightened discharge of the duties of the office sought for him by his friends—Impressed with these sentiments, and not yielding them even now, as a freeman, in a land of freedom, I gave him my feeble support without stint and without disguise. It is needless now to trace the various stages of that contest. In an evil hour the choice was *made* to devolve on the House of Representatives—The voice of the nation had proclaimed that Jackson was the choice of the People. That fact rested not on vague conjecture, or ideal speculation. It was demonstated by numerical numbers. By what sort of magic the sorcerers in Congress produced a different result, we of the uninitiated know not. But this we do know—that the *Will of the people* was unheeded—that the voice of the Nation was stifled—and that *Adams* became our President! In the cup of bitterness, this, to me, was the bitterest drop of all.

"Mighty as have been the efforts of Gen. Jackson in the cause of his country—glorious both to himself and to the nation as have been their results, it is not for that alone that I now support him—It was the *Will of the People* that he should preside over the concerns of this Union—that *Will*, audibly expressed, has been disregarded, and it now becomes the incumbent and paramount duty of every one who, as I do, bows to the sovereign majority of the people, to use his utmost efforts to enforce the minifested wish of the people—to give back to the people that which has been filched from them—*the President of their choice.*

"The enemies of freedom, wheresoever they may be, will rejoice at the issue of the recent election—They can now say, and in the language of truth too they may utter it, that even in America, the boasted supremacy of the people is a baseless pretence. Let us then hasten to avail ourselves of the first opportunity known to the laws and the constitution to wipe away this reproach on the purity of our institutions. Restore to the People the boon which has been wrenched from them, and we and our country will stand redeemed and regenerated in the eyes of the world. A political contest, like the recent election, long and warmly waged by adverse partizans, naturally beget feelings of an angry character. But amongst the friends of Jackson and Crawford, harmony should now prevail. *They* should unite and make common cause with the people—in support of the maintenance of the people's rights—It is a good cause and must prosper—I come to the Altar with *my* offering; and whilst I now tender it, may I not ask too of others—of the friends of Gen. Jackson, a final resignation of *their* prejudices."

A dinner was given to the Baron *Makau*, while in Hayti, on the occasion of its recognition by France, at which the Secretary General, *Inginac*, gave the following toast: *Nat. Journal.*

The King of France; a King of France declared the independence of the United States: a King of France recognised that of Hayti; and a King of France will doubtless give liberty to all the New World.

By Mr. Frederic.— the distinguished naval officer, Baron MACKAU:—Cæsar said, *veni, vidi, vici*; of the Baron MACKAU, it will be more happily said, *venit, vidit, pacificavit.*

A set of ruffians in prison in Bavaria, having removed the bars of their cell window, were for some time in the *nightly* practice of committing robberies in the town, secreting their plunder and returning to their prison before day. At length, one in breaking away from the watch left part of his vest with him, the buttons upon which betrayed the character of the plunderer, and their business was stopped.

Salisbury:

NOVEMBER 15, 1825.

GEN. JACKSON'S RESIGNATION.

The day after Gen. Jackson arrived at Murfreesboro', (the seat of Government of Tennessee) he was waited upon by a committee from each house of the Legislature, and conducted to the hall of the House of Representatives, where both branches of the Legislature had assembled, and was addressed by each of the Speakers, to whom he returned an appropriate reply; at the close of his address, the General presented his resignation of the office of United States senator, which was read by Mr. Brady, speaker of the house of representatives. At our last accounts from Tennessee, it was not known who would be selected as Gen. Jackson's successor, as U. S. senator: among those spoken of, is Judge *Hugh L. White*; and there is no doubt, should he suffer his name to be held up, but he will be elected.

In our next paper, we shall give Gen. Jackson's communication to the Legislature, on tendering his resignation; and his reply to the addresses of the Speakers of both branches of the Legislature, on his reception by them in the Representative Hall. We regret that our limits this week will not allow us to lay these documents before our readers; as they would put at rest all *sage surmises* with regard to the General's motives and ulterior views. We shall give them a place in our next.

It is stated in the Raleigh Register, that Gen. Philip Brittain, and D. L. Swain, Esq. of Buncombe county, who were appointed to pay over to certain Indians of the Cherokee nation, the amount of money which, by a contract entered into on the part of this state, by Benjamin Robinson and William Robards, with the Indians, was due them, for reservations of land claimed by them, have fulfilled the duty committed to their charge. They have lately visited Raleigh, reported to the Governor, and settled their accounts with the Treasurer: The amount they paid to the Indians, was 19,940 dollars.

Caught at Last! A man by the name of Edward Wilkie, was, in the year 1814, convicted in the city of Philadelphia, on several bills of indictment, for larceny, and sentenced to six years imprisonment, at hard labor, in the penitentiary; but by some means he soon escaped from prison, and was never apprehended till within a few days past, when he ventured back to that City, after having been absent more than ten years; he was identified, apprehended, and again imprisoned, to fulfil the original sentence of the law. When he escaped, he was only 16 years old; and had, during his absence, served an apprenticeship to a trade.

GEORGIA.

The whole number of votes given for Governor, in the recent election in Georgia, was 40,712; of these, Troup received 20,675; and Clark, 20,037—leaving Troup 638 votes ahead. These returns are not official, but are stated upon the most authentic reports. When the legislature meets, (which is this month) the official canvass will be laid before them, and published; but it cannot much vary the above result. It is pretty well ascertained, that a majority of members to the Legislature, are the political enemies of the Governor, and friendly to General Clark.

A dinner was given to Mr. Calhoun at Columbia, S. C. on the 25th ult. which was attended by about 100 of the most respectable citizens of that section of country. Wherever the Vice President goes, he receives the homage due to his splendid talents and patriotic services. He was accompanied by his family, when in Columbia, and was on his way to Washington, to resume his official duties, as Vice President of the U. S.; and to take his seat as President of the senate, on the assembling of Congress, which will be on Monday, the 5th of December. The office of Vice President has been virtually a sinecure for many years past, the incumbent not being at his post more than two months out of the twelve; but its occupancy by Mr. Calhoun, will form a new era in its administration.

MINISTER TO GUATEMALA.

It is not only a singular coincidence, but is a matter of fearful augury to political fatalists, that the only two Diplomatic Agents from the United States to the Republic of Guatemala, in South-America, should both die before reaching the country to which they were deputed, and both be from North Carolina. Mr. Mann, of the eastern part of this state, was appointed Charge d'Affaires to Guatemala, about two years since; but he died before leaving the U. States. Last year, Mr. Miller, of Warrenton, was appointed his successor; and after reaching Key West, the rendezvous of the U. S. West India squadron, he died there, not having arrived at the theatre of his diplomatic functions.

Every man of political observation, knows that the general government has not been very bountiful to North-Carolina, in dispensing the many offices of trust and emolument in her gift. It is hardly necessary to mention the *cause* of this; we have reiterated it a hundred times: North-Carolina has too long played "second fiddle" to a neighboring state, and suffered her to enjoy the *honor* and the *profit* of the services of both states. But as, by the late Presidential Election, a new era in the politics of North-Carolina was opened, we hope our *neighbors*, as well as the general government, will henceforth view us as a *sovereign* people, and vouchsafe to us a due proportion of the *benefits* resulting from the national compact, as we have borne a proportionate share of the burdens and expenses of establishing and sustaining that compact. And we hope that no fearful casuistry, arising from the melancholy deaths of Messrs. Mann and Miller, will deter our citizens from *asking* to participate in those offices of trust and profit, which the relative influence of the state, and the talents and services of its citizens, entitle them.

Manuel Antonio, who, we mentioned in our last, had been apprehended near Elizabeth City, in this state, for the murder of William Johnson, at Newbern, had his trial at the last mentioned place, before Judge Norwood, during the fall term of the Superior Court for Craven county. An unusual number of witnesses were introduced, and the trial was long and tedious. The counsel for the prisoner, (Messrs. Gaston and Stanly) moved the Court to grant him a jury of half foreigners, on account of the prisoner's being an allen; but the judge overruled the motion. The jury, on the morning after the trial, returned a verdict of *guilty*: the prisoner was, accordingly, sentenced to be hung, on the 25th of November next. But the prisoner's counsel, in consequence of his not having been allowed a jury of half foreigners, prayed an appeal to the Supreme Court; which was granted.

Rich'd. D. Spaight, late representative in Congress from the Newbern district, is announced as a candidate to fill the vacancy in the State Senate from Craven county, caused by the election of Mr. Bryan (the Senator elect from that county) to Congress, and his acceptance of the last mentioned office.

FAILURE OF NEWSPAPERS.

We regret very much to state, that "*The Missionary*," a well executed and ably conducted Religious Newspaper, published at Mount Zion, in Georgia, has been *suspended*, for an indefinite period. "The Missionary" has been published for more than six years, and has enjoyed a subscription list more extensive than a majority of the interior papers, besides a good share of advertisements, and other job-work: yet the Editor, after a six-years probation, is constrained to make this declaration—"The plain, blunt, and honest truth is this: *the expenditures of the establishment have ever been greater than the receipts!* The cause in which we have laboured has been that of religion, of morality and of virtue. A dozen *political* papers can flourish in this State, and afford ample support to their proprietors; while one professedly devoted to the cause of God, of religion, of virtue, must fail. What, then, is the legitimate inference from this fact? It is that political subjects have over religious, an engrossing character of more than twelve to one—that there is twelve times as much zeal manifested for the advancement of a political party, as for the advancement of true religion."

This failure of "The Missionary," is especially a source of much solicitude and regret to the citizens of North Carolina, as a worthy and promising young divine of their own state, is making arrangements for the publication of a Religious Newspaper at Fayetteville, of the same dimensions, and professedly of the same character, as the one suspended in Georgia. The Missionary enjoyed the pecuniary advantage of a pretty respectable advertising custom—which, by the laws of Georgia, is a source of much greater income than printers in this state enjoy; as there, all sheriffs' sales, executors' and administrators' notices and sales, &c. are obliged, by statute, to be published a certain period in some paper: but the Editor of the proposed Religious paper in this state, will be deprived of this source of income, by excluding all advertisements. We sincerely hope, though, that, either by extent of patronage, or by some judicious arrangement, the Editor of the "North Carolina Telegraph" will be enabled successfully to pursue his plan of publishing a Religious Newspaper in this state.

The Camden paper of the 29th ult. contains an advertisement, notifying the public that a "*Male* Stage" has commenced running between that town and Charleston.—The fare in *him*, (the *male* stage) from Camden to Charleston, is stated to be $12. Had the printer of the Camden paper borne in mind the anecdote of the illiterate shop-keeper, who chalked the words "for *sail*," on an empty barrel that stood at his door, which he wished to dispose of—a waggish school-boy, on passing which, wrote underneath, "for freight or passage, apply at the bung?"—he would, doubtless, have read his proof-sheet with more care.

From the Richmond Whig.

Slander.—The Lynchburg Virginian states, that a case of slander was decided at the last supreme court of Buckingham county, Mr.——Hardwich and wife plantiffs vs. Hudson Morris, in which the Jury gave a verdict of $5000 for the plaintiffs. This, we believe, is the largest verdict ever given in a similar case in Virginia; though, it is said, the slander was of so aggravated and malicious a nature, that the jury would have made the defendant pay still more, if he had been worth it.

Russia.—The commencement of the ensuing year has been fixed upon, as the period for the complete emancipation of the inhabitants of the Baltic now held in a state of vassalage. *Rich. Whig.*

NEW YORK, OCT. 26

The work is done!—At 20 minutes past 11 o'clock this morning, the joyful intelligence was proclaimed to our citizens by the roar of artillery, that the great, the gigantic work, of uniting the upper lakes with the ocean, was completed, and that exactly an hour and twenty minutes before, the first boat from Erie had entered the canal, and commenced its voyage to New-York. This proud intelligence having been communicated in the same manner to Sandy Hook, and notice of its reception returned to the city, the return salute was commenced at Fort La Fayette, by a national salute, at twenty-two minutes past eleven, and the sounds of our rejoicing sent roaring along the mountains, and among the Highlands, back to Buffalo, where it was doubtless received long before this paper went to press.—The salute having been received at Albany, without a moment's delay was continued along the banks of the Hudson.

After the national salute from Fort La Fayette, at thirty minutes past eleven o'clock, a repeating gun was fired from Fort Richmond, and followed at Governor's Island and at the Battery, at thirty-one minutes past eleven o'clock, and the firing was then continued up the river.

Thus, in the short space of eight years, has a mighty work been accomplished by New-York, unaided and alone, which will for ages stand high in rank among the wonders of the world.

North-Carolina Univertity Lands.

On the 3d ultimo, the Senate of the Tennessee Legislature took up the resolution, from the House of Representatives, proposing that the two Houses meet in committee of the whole on the 18th, for the purpose of hearing counsel in behalf of the *University of North Carolina*, in support of certain military land warrants; and, on the question of concurrence, it was determined in the negative.

A severe gale has been experienced in Lake Erie, just off Cleaveland, during which several vessels were either driven on shore, or injured in some respect.

A petition was recently presented to the Common Council of New York, praying the Corporation to provide beds for juries.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Nov. 3.

Cotton, 12; flour, fine, scarce, 6; superfine, 7½; wheat, 1 a 1 25; whiskey, 40 a 42½; peach brandy, 50 a 55; apple do. 45 to 50; corn, 50 to 60; bacon, 6½ a 7; salt, Turks Island, 70 a 80 per bush.; molasses, 4 a ½; sugar, muscovado, 12½ a 14; coffee, prime green, 19 a 22 2d and 3d quality, 18 a 19; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 80 a 85; tallow, 7 a 7½; beeswax, 30 a 32½; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ a 5¾ pr, 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 4 a 5; manufactured 5 a 20 pr. cwt. *Observer.*

CHALESTON PRICES, Oct. 31.

Cotton, S. Island, 50 a 65; stained do. 30; Maine and Santee, 40 cts.; short staple, 13 a 13½ cents; Whiskey 30 a 32 cents; Bacon, 5 a 6; Hams, 8 a 11; Lard, 9 a 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 22 a 25; Coffee, Prime Green, 19 a 20 Inf. to good, 15 a 18. N. Carolina State Bank Bills, 4 per cent. Newbern and Cape Fear do. 4 per cent. dis. Georgia do. 2 per cent. dis.

Dry Goods.—The demand has been good, both at public and private sale, particularly for coarse Woollens, which are scarce and in request.

Cotton.—Sea Islands and Santees are nominal. A few bales of the new crop arrived the past week, but no sales have yet been made. Uplands have been sold at a trifling advance on our quotations, say 13½ for very prime for the northern manufactories, but sales generally range from 13 to 13½ cents.

Groceries.—Sugars of the lower, and of the finest qualities are in demand. Sales have been extensive during the week. In Coffee, considerable business has been done. A public sale of 1200 bags brought from 15 to 17 cents; prime Green is still scarce, and would command 20 cents. *Courier.*

CHERAW PRICES, NOV. 1, 1825.

Cotton, 12 to 12½; corn, 50; coffee, 20 to 24; bacon, 7 to 8; cotton bagging, 25 to 30; brandy, apple, 40—peach, 54; flaxseed, 80 to 85; flour, 7 to 8; leather, skirting, 40 to 35, sole, 28 to 30, cts. per lb.; molasses, 45 to 50; pepper, 21 to 22; rice, 4 to 5 dols. 100 lbs.; sugar, prime, 12 to 14—common, 9 to 11; salt, 75 to 90; tobacco, leaf, 4 to 5 dols. per 100 lbs.—manufactured, 5 to 20 dols.; whiskey, 20 to 42. *Gazette.*

NORTH-CAROLINA TELEGRAPH.

Mr. White: It is with much pleasure, I learn, that a Religious journal is to be published, weekly, at Fayetteville, in this State, by the Rev. Robert H. Morrison. I rejoice to find the literature of our state assuming a more elevated rank. It is, surely, time that one of the most prominent states in the Union, for extent, population, and natural advantages and resources, should not be any longer "in leading strings;" that she should no longer send abroad for her religious and literary instructers, as well as publications. I feel an honest pride in declaring, that I do most confidently believe, that among our own native citizens, our Colleges, academies and Churches, we might find presidents, professors and teachers, equal in piety, moral and literary acquirements, to any in the Union. Assimilated to the climate, accustomed to the habits and manners, and attached to the land of their birth, more dependence could be placed on the continuance of their services. In the present state of things, the moment our literary or religious instructers, from abroad, become distinguished for their talents, we are deprived of their services. The time, I hope, is at hand, when our own native citizens will not be overlooked, in this overweening fondness for strangers.

In the present instance, I fondly hope, that the patronage at present bestowed on foreign publications will be extended to this interesting journal, to be published among ourselves. Every family should be possessed of such a paper. It is not extravagant to say, that every individual member of a family, would obtain, from such a journal, to say nothing of its moral and religious advantages, more literary information than would repay the expense of many such papers.

Subscription papers are left at the office of the Western Carolinian, at the store of T. L. Cowan, Esq. and with the Rev'd. J. O. Freeman. Those who wish to have the publication from its commencement, are requested to call and leave their names; as the first number, it is expected, will appear on the 1st of January, 1826.

CLERICUS.

Communicated.

GOLD MINES of NORTH-CAROLINA.

The value of the Gold Mines of this state, are becoming every day better understood. The wretched manner in which they have heretofore been worked, is the cause why they are not more highly estimated.

Let the reader figure to himself the half of a barrel, (the barrel divided lengthwise) and he will have an idea of what is called a *Rocker*.—Into this rocker, the earth containing the gold, is thrown, and washed about with water until the separation takes place. The next most important article, is a *frying-pan*. In a word, the whole machinery of a gold-digger, is composed of a *rocker*, the frying-pan, a spade and mattock: And in this way, each hand of industry finds from one to two pennyweights of gold per day.

At a mine lately discovered, three miles above the narrows of the Yadkin, each hand finds from two to four pennyweights per day. If this can be done, with the present mode of working, what may we not expect from a skilful application of labour-saving machinery?

We are gratified to learn, that a company has been formed in the counties of Rowan, Montgomery, Anson, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, and elsewhere, of individuals possessing enterprize and the necessary means, who design entering into the business with system and skill. Arrangements have already been made, to obtain a small steam-engine from Rush and Muhlenburg, of Philadelphia, to work one of the mines.

Among those concerned in the design of applying machinery to the washing for gold, is Mr. *Rothe*, a practical miner, from the mines of Saxony. Mr. Rothe has, for some weeks past, been investigating the gold region, under the direction of Mr. Olmsted, with a view of completing the geological survey commenced by that distinguished geologist. Mr. Rothe is well acquainted with all the kinds of machinery used on the Rhine, and elsewhere, for separating the gold from the sand; and, in a few weeks, will commence the construction of one of them, for the purpose of working the mines here.

We understand this gentleman was much surprised on visiting our gold mines, to find them so rich. He accords perfectly in the opinion expressed by Mr. Olmsted, that this is the most extensive deposit of gold heretofore discovered in the world. Within the past 12 or 18 months, the gold mines of North-Carolina have been more fully developed than ever before; and much yet remains to be known of them. We have no doubt, but that the more they are investigated, the more valuable they will be esteemed.

By Saturday's Mail.

The great match-race between Gen. Wynn's bay mare *Flirtilla*, and Mr. Lynch's gray colt *Ariel*, has been decided. Ariel beat the first heat, by about half a length, but lost the other two heats—and, of course, the race. The stake was $20,000 aside. The race is said to have been run in shorter time than any other in the U. States, with the exception of that between Eclipse and Henry. Each of the last two miles, was run in 1 minute 53½ seconds. The Virginians will now probably be satisfied: they lost the race between Eclipse and Henry—but have won it between Flirtilla and Ariel. Flirtilla was 5 years old; Ariel only three years. It is said the decision of this race, involved bets to the amoun of $100,000.

Desha the Murderer.—A letter to one of the Editors of the Lynchburg Virginian, from Lexington, Kentucky, says, "that petitions were in circulation in that state, signed by the two Juries which had convicted Desha, and others, praying his *release*—on the grounds, 1st, that it is impossible to procure another Jury in the State; and 2dly, that his trial would consume so much time as very much to clog and retard business. We should not be surprised if justice should be at last defeated of a victim, who has not a single claim on the compassion of mankind." *Raleigh Register.*

A vessel has arrived at Philadelphia, which brought letters from the U. S. Ship Decoy, from which it appears, that the Yellow Fever has been raging on board, and the following persons have fallen victims to it:

Lieut. Comdt. Dulany Forrest died Oct. 1st.
Lieut. G. F. Weaver died 5th.
Wm. J. Scheffelin, ord. seaman, died 1st.
John Malcolm, do. died 7th.

Coppersmith's Tools.

FOR sale, a full set of *Coppersmith's Tools*. Apply to ALBERT TORRENCE, jr.
Salisbury, Nov. 14, 1825. 84

House to Rent.

THE *House and Lot* in the town of Salisbury, lately occupied by Mr. George Locke, and formerly by Alexander Frohock, dec'd. is now to rent. Apply, in Salisbury, to
ALFRED MACAY.
Nov. 14, 1825. 84

Stray Horse.

BROKE loose from my wagon, near Mr. Correll's on the road from Salisbury to Concord, a dark bay *Horse*, 7 years old, about 5 feet high, heavy built, hair very thin on his tail; trots and paces pretty rough. Any information relative to said horse, will be thankfully received by the subscriber in Stokes county; and all reasonable charges paid.
JOHN G. SMITH.
Nov. 12, 1825. 3t86
N. B. Information may be given to the postmaster in Salem, or in Salisbury.

Great Coat Lost.

LOST, or left somewhere, a drab colored Great Coat, full capes, and lined with green baize. Whoever has any knowledge of it, will please give information to Charles L. Bowers, Salisbury; and he that does so, shall be rewarded for his trouble.
Nov. 14, 1825. 84

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of *D. PARISH & Co.* was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of July last. The business of said concern will be closed by PARISH, CORNING & Co. to whom all indebted are requested to make payment.
DANIEL PARISH,
JASPER CORNING,
PARISH, HOLBROOK & CO.
October 18. 6t89

Copartnership.

THE Subscribers have formed a Copartnership under the firm of PARISH, CORNING & CO. and will transact business at the old stand of D. PARISH & Co. where they have now open *500 packages staple and fancy Dry Goods*, comprising a complete assortment, which will be sold on favorable terms.
DANIEL PARISH,
6t89 JASPER CORNING,
JOSEPH KERNOCHAN.
October 18 THOMAS PARISH.

Oxford Male Academy.

THE Examination of the Students in this Institution, will commence on Monday the 14th of November next, and the Report thereof be read on Wednesday the 16th.
The first Session of 1826, will commence on the 2d Monday in January, as heretofore under the charge of Mr. James D. Johnson.
WM. M. SNEED, *Sec'y.*
Oct. 16. 4t87

NEW STORE.

GEORGE W. BROWN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that he is now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c.

which he intends selling at a small profit, *FOR CASH ONLY.*
Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, examine, and judge for themselves.
Salisbury, Nov. 1st, 1825. 82

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAY street, Fayetteville, offer for sale, just received,
75 bbls. muscovado sugar
125 Bags coffee
20 Hhds. 1st quality molasses
1500 Bush'l. Liverpool salt
20 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar
20 Bags pepper
20 " Spice
95 " Race ginger
10 quarter casks sweet Malaga Wine
20 bbls. N. E. Rum
10 " Northern Gin
10 " Tanners Oil
20 Tons Iron, *Swedes*
2000 lb. Blistered Steel
4000 " German Steel
500 " Cast Steel
175 Kegs wro't and cut Nails and Brads
30 Boxes cotton and wool Cards
50 " 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass
100 Bags Shot
75 Kegs FFF and FF Powder
100 Reams wrapping paper
50 " writing paper
3 tons Logwood
3 Hhds. Copperas
200 lb. Bengal Indigo
200 " Spanish Indigo
1500 " Madder
2500 " Alum
1500 " Saltpetre
25 coils Rope
50 " Cotton Bagging
with an assortment of patent medicines, and paints, dry and in oil.
ALSO,
a complete assortment of Wool machine Cards, always on hand. 2mt89

Town Constable's Sale.

WILL be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 31st day of December next, a certain Lot of ground in said town of Salisbury, on which there is a dwelling, store-house, and out-houses, situated on Main street, south west of the court-house, adjoining the premises of Albert Torrence, and George Miller, and now in the occupancy of Ebenezer Dickson—Sold as the property of Thomas Todd, by order of the Commissioners of the town of Salisbury, for arrears of *Taxes*. 7t90
AARON WOOLWORTH,
Nov. 9, 1825. *Town Constable.*
The Editors of the Raleigh Register, will please insert the above advertisement once a week for six weeks, and send their account to this office, and it shall be paid.

New Boot and Shoe Shop.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and all others, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Peter Krider, on Main Street, a few doors north of the Court-House, where he has opened a Shop for the manufacturing of *BOOTS AND SHOES*, of all kinds. Having just received a new Stock of the best Philadelphia *Leather*, and all the necessary Trimmings, he feels warranted in assuring the public, that he will be able to do all kinds of work in his line of business, in the most substantial manner, and after the most approved fashions of the day. All orders for work, either from the neighborhood, or from a distance, shall be executed on the shortest notice, and on very liberal terms. The public are invited to give his new shop a fair trial. HENRY SMITH.
Salisbury, Nov. 1st, 1825. 3mt94
N. B.—Reasonable credits will be extended to responsible customers.

Baptists, beware of Impostors.

THE *Sandy Creek Baptist Association*, in Session at Friendship Meeting House, Moore county, N. C. 24th day October, 1825, having learned that Mark Andrews, Randolph Mabry, Leonard Prather, and Elisha Revel, are *pretending* to preach the Gospel in the Regular Baptist churches in this State, deem it their duty to publish to those churches, and to their brethren in general, that *said* Andrews, Mabry, Prather and Revel, are excommunicants from churches connected with their body. 3t86
By order. NAT. G. SMITH, *Clerk.*

THE MUSE.

ISRAEL'S JUBILEE.

The following lines are taken from the Weschester (N. Y.) Herald. and were written by the "Boston Bard," as he styles himself. on hearing that Mr. *Noah* had laid the foundation of a city to be called "Arrarat" and issued a proclamation to the Jews, &c.

Wave, Israel, wave thy banners high—
Forsaken! thy redemption's nigh:
Thro' all thy tents let gladness reign—
A mighty arm hath broke thy chain:
Thy tortured bosom bleeds no more,
Thy bonds are burst—thy sorrows o'er.

To Jacob's sons a *Dove* has flown—
To Israel be the tidings known:
Fear not;—behold another ARK:
And still a NOAH guides the bark;
On ARRARAT it safe shall rest—
By freedom's sunbeams warmed and blest.

Sound, sound the timbrel, far and wide—
Renew thy strength—renew thy pride;
Come from the south, the distant north,
From east, from west, come fearless forth!
For here undim'd thy light shall shine,
And peace shall be forever thine.

Here, safe beneath this olive shade,
None shall molest—none make afraid;
No secret foe your hopes shall blight—
Your walks are peace—your path is light;
Freedom invites—your Judge commands—
Fly to your "*Refuge*," Israel's bands!

Sept. 1825. BOSTON BARD.

FROM THE EMPORIUM.

LA FAYETTE.

He is gone from the [illegible]
From the land of his evening glory;
But millions unborn shall be proud of the name
He has left on the page of our story—
A name that shall shine on to ages afar,
With the names of the nobles of earth,
While the day owns a sun, or the midnight a star,
Or men cherish virtue and worth.

THE CURSE.

Oh! the curse of being poor!
To want and cringe at fortune's door—
To seek to borrow from a friend,
Who'd rather be excused than lend—
To ask a favor, which, when granted
Ungraciously, had better wanted!
Which to the proud heart that receives
The galling boon, a deathpang gives.
Oh! the curse of being in debt,
Without the means of paying it!

COMMUNICATION.

[BY REQUEST.]

MANUMISSION SOCIETY.

Address delivered before the North-Carolina Manumission Society, at its meeting at Hopewell Meeting House, Randolph county, 9th Sept. 1825, by Moses Swaim, Esq.

[*Concluded.*]

Is the legislature so deeply drugged with opiates wrung from the sweat and blood of the negro, she cannot be aroused from her torpor? Is she so blind she cannot see the degradation and ruin to which the course she is running will inevitably lead her? Is she so deaf she cannot hear the groans of the oppressed and the prayers of the humane? Or if those prayers are heard a tail, is it only that they may be answered with scorn, and the petitioners insultingly told "the subject is one which does not require legislation?" The congress of the United States has declared the slave-trade piracy; its righteous laws punish offenders with the stigma and the bars due to a felon. And will North Carolina, in violation of this moral principle, persist in holding open a market for the plunder of Africa and the peli of her sister states? Will she listen to the syren song of luxury, until the spirit of manly enterprize has left her? Her public improvements, through profusion and extravagance, effectually crushed; her active and intelligent young men, fled to the more liberal Governments in the west; and her defective population drawn within the vortex of that awful whirlpool which engulphed the inhabitant of St. Domingo! But, while we contemplate the misguided policy, or the gross negligence of the legislature, let us not forget our own responsibility. What is the legislature in a republic, but the organ through which the people express the sovereign will of the majority? Those iniquitous laws which tolerate the slave trade, and that unjust system of slavery in the very bosom of our Republic, is the effect and consequence of general suffrage in the right of which we individually participate. Then how immense is the responsibility of each freeman! Nor is it in his power to extricate himself from the obligations which he has voluntarily entered into, as a member of the community. Does he knowingly contribute to the election of representatives of the people, who are in the spirit of slave holding, and slave trading? Then he participates in the guilt. Does he omit to use proper exertions to prevent the election of such? Is it not a criminal omission, which he cannot justify to his conscience, his country, or his God? Then let us look well to our doings in this respect; let us have our eyes open to the duplicity and double-dealing of those who worship at the shrine of popularity, and by their timidity and temporising policy, would continue to sacrifice the rights of the black man on the same altar. Such are time-serving politicians!! They seek security from censure by what they think a cautious neutrality; which, although it may screen them from severe scrutiny, it should, at the same time, render them too contemptible for the confidence of an intelligent public. The statesman from whom N. Carolina has any thing to hope, has not his views circumscribed to that "Mushroom popularity," which Mr. Burke has pertinently remarked, "is often gained without merit, and lost without a fault;" he looks to posterity, and labours to remove those evils which may mar or ruin the future happiness and prosperity of his country. On subjects of great public interest, his conduct is bold, active and independent; he is willing his country should see his motives, hear his reasons, and is not afraid to rest his reputation on his virtue and political integrity. I trust we have yet many such, whose future labors will effect the political salvation of the state. May we, in future, scrutinize closely the man whom we are going to clothe with the exalted power of legislating, and not prostitute the elective franchise by a single suffrage for any man who will not at the hazard of popularity support the principles of Universal Emancipation. This I maintain, is the declared first principle of free government. The immortal Bolivar and the patriotic South Americans have fully and practically adopted it. It has regained many of our sister states, regenerated our sister continent, is renovating ancient Greece; and we trust ere long will amend the condition of our black population, and spread its heavenly influence to bless the benighted land of their fathers. Shall we in this time of rest and peace be wanting in our efforts to facilitate the moral improvement of the world, seeing we possess advantages unknown to our predecessors: the light of science and christian philanthropy shines with increased lustre on our path at every advancing step. We are no longer in doubt as to the object of the great National Society at Washington, the entire extinction of slavery, is the avowed ultimate object of that institution, and it is patronized by a host of the wise and great men of this nation. And yet strange as it may appear, the object of the Manumission and Colonization Societies is opposed by some of our citizens in the south, with a zeal as obstinate as it is blind. Such are entitled to our pity, and it requires christian forbearance to withhold our contempt. It really seems to me to require no ordinary degree of ignorance, obstinacy, and wickedness, to enable us to draw the ridiculous conclusion, that all the arts of oppression and misrule can much longer hold in slavery and degradation, a people, whose number* in this state and Georgia nearly equals ours, and in South Carolina considerably exceeds it. To whose increase our oppression seems but to give a quickened impulse, like the plant that roots deep and spreads wide as we trample it under foot. A people whom ancient history shows capable of giving birth to a Hanibal.

This is a view of the subject which I approach with awe. Where is the historic page that shows us such a state of unqualified slavery as exists in the bosom of this Christian Republic? and where, I demand, is the evidence of its having been suffered by the providence of God to exist for a much longer period than that which at this moment forms the curse and disgrace of our beloved country. It is too awful to look forward to a period which the great wheel of time may roll about, and which our too tardy prayers in the work of justice and humanity may hasten. When some hardy son of Africa may stalk forth in the south, animated by the master spirit of a Hanibal, devoted at the altar of his God as the irreconcilable foe of his oppressor, his ire whetted keen by the never-to-be-forgotten wrongs of his countrymen; his breast the picture of defiance, his arms spread out to heaven, uttering in tones of thunder a sentence which once reached the ear of Omnipotence in our behalf. Give us liberty, or give us death! and shall this be a prelude to that horrid tragedy which in our own time deluged the fair Island of St. Domingo with blood and carnage!! I cannot, I will not, believe it will come to this. There is yet virtue enough in the land to stay the arm of the destroying angel. There is a redeeming principle in the very structure of our Government: a guardian genius from heaven, that presides over our institutions: a benevolent angel that breathes through the religion of our country, exerting their influence on the hearts of our fellow citizens—and it must preponderate.

Let us take a retrospect of the past, and make it the harbinger of future events: But a few revolving years since, every Government in christendom permitted its subjects to make ill-fated Africa the mart, and her sable children the subjects, of a bloody traffic; the sword of justice is now raised aloft in the hand of most of these governments. The slave trade is denounced as the blackest felony, and delinquents threatened with the hottest vengeance which human policy has a right to inflict. It is not, I believe, eighty years since the Ministers of the Gospel in one solitary sect of christians renouncing polemical Divinity, began to lay the benign doctrines of the Gospel more level to practical life, and dared to raise their voices against this crying sin: the awful prohibition of religion, is now thundered forth from a thousand tongues, in almost every denomination: The youth of our country is pausing over the luxuries spread before him, to inquire whether they were not obtained by means which religion and patriotism cannot sanction. Noble examples of individual emancipation are daily set before us, and our citizens are too high minded not to imitate them. The rich man comes forward with part of his stores devoted for the ransom of the wretched, and the poor man with the no less acceptable offering of his prayers and remonstrances. Age and experience are spreading the paternal wing of their patronage over our cause. The fair sex is not only encouraging the work, by their smile of approbation, but to the honor of the female character, are giving it active and efficient aid. These powerful engines must have an effect. Public opinion must change, and the anti-christian, anti-republican practice of slavery must fall a sacrifice to the precepts of Religion, and the rectified virtues of Free popular Government.

* Agreeably to the census of 1820, the population of North Carolina was,

Free Whites	419200
Coloured	218629
Of South Carolina,	
Whites	237460
Coloured	265281
Of Georgia,	
Whites	189566
Coloured	151423

From Noah's Advocate.

The only thing that can be said in favour of smoking, chewing, and snuffing, is, that it encourages the tobacco trade. But as a commercial nation we have no right to be our own consumers. It is a vile habit, and leads to drinking. There may be comforts in it which I cannot discover, but to see a gentleman straddling in presence of a lady, taking from his pocket a blue paper, and filling his mouth with a handful of tobacco shavings, making wry mouths, and adjusting the same under his jaw, is at least shockingly disgusting. A segar, coolly smoked after dinner, may be comfortable.

A late traveller says, that the tribes of Africa who inhabit the country called Burnott, in the interior of Africa, amount to about 2,000,000, and punish theft by burying the felons up to their necks in the earth, which is the most dreadful punishment that could be inflicted, as they are almost devoured alive by the flies.

Boerhaave, the great physician, used to say, that he always disarmed slander and satire by neglecting them; and he compared their darts to those sparks which fly out of a great fire, and are extinguished as soon as they are done blowing.

PUNISHMENT FOR ARSON.

A person named Hines, has been sentenced, in Rhode Island, to pay a fine of 1000 dollars, be imprisoned four years, be placed in the pillory, and pay costs of prosecution, for setting fire to a barn.

Great Bargains.

THE subscriber offers for sale his *Houses and Lots* in Statesville, either with or without his Bedding and other Household Furniture, and with or without all his House servants. Several tracts of *Land*, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town lands of Statesville; or any part thereof, to suit purchasers.

The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining; in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Iredell. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the Negroes; all the other property will be disposed of at one, two, and three years credit. It is deemed useless to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy. 67

July 13, 1825. ROBERT WORKE.

Land, for sale.

WILL be sold at the Court-House in Salisbury on the 21st day of November next, a valuable tract of Land, lying on Second creek, in Rowan county, containing 321½ acres, belonging to the heirs at law of William Robison, deceased: sold under a decree of the Court of Equity for said county, made at Fall Term, 1825, for the purpose of distribution. The land lies on both sides of Second creek, adjoining David F. Caldwell, Henry F. Robison, Michael Anderson and others.

The terms and conditions will be a credit of twelve months for half the price; and a credit of eighteen months for the other half, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Titles to be executed when the money is paid.

SAM'L. SILLIMAN, c. m. e.

October 14*th*. 1825. 3t84

For Sale,

MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society: the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper: the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall.

GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 26, 1825. 55

N. B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their pay; and those who owe me, by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts. G. M.

A first rate tract of Land

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable tract of *LAND* commonly called the *Leper tract*, lying in York district, South-Carolina, on the Catawba River, and containing about one thousand and sixty acres. The quality and local situation of this land warrant the subscriber in recommending it to the attention of the *cotton planters*; and he requests all those who wish to vest funds in that kind of property, to examine it. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Terms may be known on application to the subscriber, living near Centre Meeting-house, Iredell county, N. C.

A. J. WORKE.

August 23*rd*. 1825. 3mt86

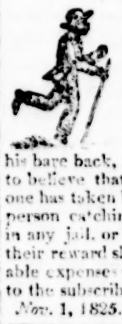
Caution.

ABSCONDED from Lincoln county on 9th Oct. instant, a young man by the name of Josiah Ward—said Ward is of fair complexion, about 5 feet 8 inches high. The reason for giving this public notice, is to caution all people against an imposter, as he may endeavour to trick others as he has me. He stole from me a very young daughter, married her, and a few days after which he left her alone. It is presumed he has been guilty of the same conduct more than once.

REDFORD CHILDERS.

Mountain Creek, Oct. 24*th*. 1825. 3t84

Ran Away



FROM the subscriber, last February, a negro man by the name of *ISAAC*, yellow complected, a long strait nose, and hollow footed, broad square shoulders, about five feet nine or ten inches high, no particular mark except one whipping on his bare back, and 27 years old. I have reason to believe that he has got a free pass, or some one has taken him off, and concealed him. Any person catching said negro, and confining him in any jail, or any other way, so that I get him, their reward shall be *fifty dollars*, and all reasonable expenses paid. Information to be directed to the subscriber in Randolph county, N. C.

Nov. 1, 1825. (t85) WILLIAM RIDGE.

$50 Reward—*Stop the Villain.*

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th August, a negro man *FREDERICK*, about six feet high, yellow complexion, pleasant countenance, an excellent fiddler, and very fond of the company of white people, has a plentiful store of impudence, is fond of dress, and has with him a quantity of good clothes. He was seen in Greenville district, South-Carolina, on the 26th of August, riding a small poor horse, his fiddle tied behind him, and in company with a suspicious looking white man, who was on foot, and said he had bought the negro of me, and that he lived in Greenville district. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the negro and white man and their confinement, so that I can get hold of them, or twenty dollars for the negro, and thirty for the white man.

JAMES CAMAK.

Milledgeville, Sept. 5, 1825. 4t84

NOTICE.

ALL that wish to join a Troop of Cavalry, in the town and neighborhood of Salisbury, will find a paper containing the proposals, at the bar-room of Maj. Yarbrough's Hotel, in this town. They that subscribe, will consider themselves as pledged to abide by whatever a majority may conclude on, either in the manner of equipments, the choice of officers, or any thing else. As soon as a sufficient number shall be subscribed, public notice will be given of a meeting of the troop for the purpose of making arrangements.

October 7, 1825. 79

To Journeymen Tailors.

WANTED, five or six journeymen tailors—"Good men and true;" to whom higher wages than can be obtained at any other shop in North-Carolina, will be given, provided they are really *good* workmen, and *steady fellows*: no others need take the trouble of applying.

REVELL & TEMPLETON.

Salisbury, Sept. 28, 1825. 78

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 8th inst. a little yellow fellow, called HARRY, 23 years of age, very low and well built; weighing from 115 to 130 lbs. left handed, very flat feet, his hair lately cut short, inclined to be straight; he is very polite, artful and cunning, being raised a house servant, though for the last two years worked in the crop. His clothes are such as field hands work in, probably a grey round Jacket of coarse cloth, one of white yarn, and one of yellow cotton, though he may have exchanged for finer clothes; he took off a new three point blanket.

He will no doubt endeavor to pass as a free man; and in travelling keep the most public road, as he did about two years ago on a trip to Wilmington, when he called himself Martin Fog.

I will give the above reward to any one that will deliver him to John Kiteral, who lives on my plantation 7 miles south of this place, provided he is taken without the limits of this state; and $20 if taken, secured, &c. within its limits.

JOSEPH HAWKINS.

Raleigh, N. C. Oct. 10*th*, 1825. 3t84

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

SEPTEMBER Session, 1825: Caveat to the will of John Heath, dec'd: Baxter Heath and wife, and others, vs. David Banks and his wife, Jane and the children and heirs at law of Milly Tharp, dec'd. to wit: Lydia, intermarried with Stephen Shelton; Elizabeth, intermarried with —— Johnson; Sally, intermarried with Nathan Coulson; James Tharp, and William Tharp; John Brooks, and his children, to wit: Jenny Brooks, Baxter Brooks, John and Sally Brooks, who are minors under the age of twenty one years, and who appear by their guardians John Brooks, and others.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the above named defendants live out of the State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, as to them, for six weeks, that unless they appear at our next Court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday of December next, and plead or answer to the said caveat, judgment will be taken, pro confesso, as to them.

6t87 MATT. R. MOORE, c. c. c.

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

SEPTEMBER sessions, 1825: Lewis D. Schwenitz, vs. Beazley and Webb; judicial attachment, levied on 2478 acres of land, the property of Edmund Beasley.

In this case, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant, Edmund Beasley, appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday of December next, and replevy and plead, judgment will be entered by default against him.

MATT. R. MOORE, c. c. c.

Price adv. $2. 6t87

State of North-Carolina.

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term, 1825. William Hines, admr. vs. William Faires: Original attachment, returned levied on 100 acres of land. In this case, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in November next, replevy the property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment rendered in his favor pro confesso.

Test: R. SIMONTON, C.k.

Price adv. $4. 3mt89

State of North-Carolina.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COUNTY Court, June term, 1825. Charles M'Dowell vs. David Greenlee: orignal attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, David Greenlee, is an inhabitant of another government: Therefore, ordered, that publication be made in the "Western Carolinian," successively, for three months, notifying the defendant to appear at the term of said court to be held for Buncombe county, at the court-house in Asheville, on the third Monday in January, 1826, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plea of the plaintiff, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him accordingly.

3mt91 Test: JOHN MILLER, Clk.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

IN the Court of Equity, October term, 1825. Citizen S. Woods and others vs. George T. Hearsey: Original Bill. The plaintiffs in this case having shown that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, and that the lands which they claim lie in this county, and that the defendant has other real property worth a large sum in other parts of this state, it is thereupon ordered, that the said George T. Hearsey be notified by publication to be made six successive weeks in the Western Carolinian, that he appear at the next term of this court in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and then answer or plead to the complainants' bill; that on failure, the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and decree entered accordingly.

SAM'L. SILLIMAN, c. m. e.

October 14*th*, 1825. 6t85

State of North-Carolina.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October sessions, 1825. Nehemiah Hearne vs. Joseph Cooper: attachment; Benj. Coyle, Demarcus Palmer, summoned as garnishees. Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appears at the next county court to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in January next, replevy or plead, judgment will be entered against him for the amount of the plaintiff's demands.

6t88 JOHN B. MARTIN, C.C.